PUBLIC MEETINGS

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE. DERATE ON THE GRANT OF \$1,500 TO DR.

MORTON.

The Board of Ten Governors helda meeting on Tuesday at 4 p. m. the President in the chair.

The minutes were read and adopted.

The weekly statement showed a slight increase in the several institutions, as compared with the last return.

The communications from the several institutions under the care of the tieverners were read and dis-

pesed of.

There were no reports of Committees ready for pre-

The order of the day for the reconsideration of the vote by which the sum of \$1,500 had been granted to Dr. Morton, the inventor or discovery of the use of sulphuric other as an anaesthetic arount, was brought forward.

A letter was received from the F resident of the Board.
Washington Smith, esq., to Mr. Bustord, the Connect
for the Common Council, askir g, whether the Board of
Ten Governors were empoweded, under the Constitution
by which the body existed, to make a donation of the by which the body existed, to make a donation of the funds for the support of the specific inectations in-trusted to their care, for remunerating Dr. Morton for his invention of the uses of sulphuric other in surgical operations. The letter, stated at the same time that the Board highly appreciated the efforts of Dr. Morton, said in making the grant, the only doubt that had been entertained was in reference to their authority under

sud in making the grant, the only doubt that had been cutertained was in references to their authority under the law.

The reply of the Corporation Counsel was then read. Mr. Resteed stated that the Governors had no power under sty existing law to dounte money for the purpose asmed in the resolution.

Mr. Annutson said that, although he had been one of those who had voted for the grant when it passed the Board, he was now, is consequence of the legal bearings of the case, compelled to go for a reconsideration of the vote taken on that occasion.

Mr. GUNTER warmly advocated the course which had been pursued by the Board in making the grant. There could be no doubt, in his epinion, that Dr. Morton was in every way deserving of all that that Board could do, in consideration of the henselfs he had been the means of conferring on suffering humanity. He could not allow the opportunity to pass without designating the conduct which had led to the expression of opinion from the Corporation Connecl as a subterfuge on the part of an individual to represent the whole Board. He regarded such a proceeding as an outrage perpetrated on every neumber of the Board, and upon the ideas of gentleman who had done so much for the benealt of mankind. He well remembered that the very same thing—the granting of a sum of money for other than the immediate purposes of the institutions—had been sanctioned by that Board, and when he had refused to sign a check for the sum of \$50 some of the same persons who were now opposing this righteous grant were greatly dissatisfied. He could not understand why any such improper feeling has been manifested—in the face of all the testimony of the learned world—of the face of all the testimony of the learned world—of who were now opposite that the control and the greatly dissatisfied. He could not understand why any such improper feeling has been manifested—in the face of all the testimony of the learned world—of the faculty of New-York, of Boston, and the world—of members of Congress and the most prominent men in the sation—and in the face of a patent which has been gratted by the U.S. Government—that this Board should still oppose the payment of a patrysum of \$1,509. He contended that Mr. Busteed did not know the facts of the case. His opinion had been asked in a matter with which he was not fully acquainted, because the facts had not been presented to him in proper form—and he had therefore decided in the wrong. But he (the Governor) felt confident that if Mr. Busteed had been told that the Hospitals under the care of the Board had been using the Doctor's inventions for years, without affording him any remuneration, that gentleman would have decided quite differently. But sit was, they knew well that hime out of ten of Mr. Busteed's decisions were overruled by the Common Busteed's decisions were overruled by the Common Comeil. Gov. Gunther then rend all the opinions of the various medical men, members of Congress, and other influential persons who had spoken in favor of some Government action toward benefing the in-

wester of the great remedy.

Mr. Matony said he could not depart from the vote Mr. Matony said he could not depart from the vote he had given on a previous occasion, activithstanding the legal opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation. He recapitalated the leading names referred to by the former speaker, and said that Gov. Gunther had satisfactorily shown that there was a precedent for voting this grant. With all the respect which the Board and he himself had for Mr. Busteed, still they had an opinion of their own, and he would, therefore, stand by his former course of action.

Mr. TOWNSHEND had no doubt at all but that a man who had done all the good that had been represented was indeed deserving of a much larger sum than had been voted by the Board. But members did wrong to forget the legality of the question. They had no

been voted by the Board. But members did wrong to
forget the legality of the question. They had no
right no power to make this grant, and there was
a legal-document before them to prove that. All that
night be said about humanity and the criginal discovery of this remedy in medicine would be heside the
question, so long as the fact of the legal right of the
Board was not kept in mind.

Mr. W. J. PINGERET thought there was a way of

Mr. W. J. PINCKNEY thought there was a way of meeting the difficalty. The Board had unanimously agreed—and no member was prepared to dissent—that Dr. Morton is the discoverer of this anaesthetic agency, and that as it has been so long and so successfully used in the hospitals attached to the Board, that therefore the Doctor is deserving of the reward which is his due, and which he now requires. It had been shown that the Board cannot make this grant, but there was nothing to prevent them from parchasing the right to use the discovery for the benefit of their institutions for all future time. If it be true, and he did not doubt it, that Dr. Morton had a patent, there was nothing to prevent him from stopping the use of sulphuric ether in the form spoken of in our public hospitals whenever he might so feel inclined. But by paying the sum of \$1,500 to him for its future use such a contingency would be prevented, and the

But by paying the sum of \$1,500 to him for its inture
use such a contingency would be prevented, and the
views of all the members would be met.

The PRESIDENT said it was due to him to offer a
few remarks in explanation of his conduct. In acting
as he had done, it was for the best interests of the
Board, and he was sorry that any other idea had bean formed of his conduct. It was impossible for him to have consulted with any of the members of the Board, with one or two exceptions, before he could have sent the letter to Mr. Boateed. It had, however, been the letter to Mr. Busteed. It had, however, been his intention to sign the check for the sum of money voted, had it not been that he was called upon by a member of the Beard and requested to withhold his signature until the natter could be reconsidered. Concurring in this view, he had acted in such a manner that the proceedings of the Hourd might be stamped with a legal and constitutional character. As far as his own view of the matter went, he was fully convinced that they had not the shadow of a power to grant the money intrusted to their charge for any other purpose than the support of the institutions intrusted to their charge. He had no more feeling in the matter than to set himself right with the Board and with the public. That He had no more feeling in the matter than to set himself right with the Board and with the public. That Dr. Morten should and ought to be paid he fully admitted; and he would ceneur in a recommendation to the Common Council that a grant be made to him, because that was the Board impowered so to act. The services he had readered to suffering humanity—if it could be fully shown that he was the true discoverer of the medicine—could not be begun to be paid for by the grant of \$1,500.

After some further discussion, the recognition of the result of \$1,500.

the grant of \$1,500.

After some further discussion, the reconsideration of the last vote was lost, and Mr. Pinckner proposed that, before the sum of \$1,500 be paid to Dr. Morton, the necessary authorization for the unconditional future use of his remely be properly executed.

Mr. Townshierd have as an amendment, that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Dougo hoped they were not going to place

Mr. Drono hoped they were not going to place remselves altogether under the Counsel for the Cor-oralien; for, if they were to do so, the sooner they ceased to act as a representative body the better.

The amendment was lost, and the original motion serried.

Mr. Fown-nen reported that the Croton pipes were broken, and that the islands were suffering from

want of evater. Refered to the usual Committee, with power.

The Board then adjourned.

CONVENTION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE SAMBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS. FRAT DAY-EVENING SESSION.

The Conversion, together with a large number of irrads of the Sabbath-School cause, met in the Pigmonth Chards at 7 o'clock. The exercises were commenced by singing the hymn beginning.

I love thy kingdom, Lord."

The Rev. Mr. Goost of Buffalo read the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, and offered a prayer.

The Rev. Asa BELLARIO of Massachusetts was then introduced as a viteran in the Sabbath-School cause. Hersidhe considered the Sabbath-School the great au illiary to the procedure of the Gospel. It became the Church to take two care of the young, after the example of the Goof Shepherd, who cared for the lar, he of the flock. The salvation of the young is the more important be the well have so much more lar be of the flock. The salvation of the young is the more important because they will have so much more time to work for God. The worth have no old, confirmed habits to break off, the mind is impressible, and age cannot efface the impressions received in the individual of the brightest examples of piety had been among those in the very morning of life. Nothtention or kindness is ever lost upon the child, and it is one of the pleasantest deties to instruct and leas in the right way the youth of our constry. It is painful to see how many there are yet out of our schiels; and although our hearts are gladdened to hear how many organizations are at work to gather in these lambs, yet there is a vast deal of work to be done. Every church has its workers is this field,

gathering in the children and forming schools and churches. Then is a us work op tall all the children in the land are gath ared into the Sabbath-School and to the Churches

A hynn was then sung.

The Rev., Dr. Hagre of New Jersey on being introduce a to the and ence expressed his joy at haver been able to a tend the first Convention and this avention shows that the interest is still increasing. As could removaber when the Sabbath-School institute of the could removabe with a great de could remoraber when the Sabbath-School institution was it its infancy it was received with a great
deal of doubt. He himself had formerly doubted,
but the accuse of last winter had scattered all doubts.
He referred to the influence of Young Mena Christian
Associations all over the land and in that he saw the
influence of Sabbath-School teaching as the primary
couse. He expressed the most perfect confidence in
the stability and usefulness of the Sabbath-School.
We cannot too deeply feel the influence of the Sabbath-School in spreading the gospel; the children
well trained in the Sanday-School form a barrier to
all error and false doctrine. It is the boast of the
Romish Church that she will yet gain the ascendency in
this land, but so long as we are united in Christ's
work her assaults are fulle. In the Sabbath-School Romish Church that she was yet gain the accommon this land, but so long as we are united in Christ's work her assaults are futile. In the Sabbath-School the teacher cannot be too careful in watching his class and lending them the right way; for errors may steal into the youthful mind, that will last through life; and they must never give up a scholar no matter her willful he may seem.

how willful he may seem.

The venerable Dr. LYMAN BELCHER was then in tro-The venerable Dr. LYMN Black was then offered duced as a still older veteran than those who had spoken. He said that all these establishments which are now here, are but the types of the final establishment of the Gespel in the world. We have got all the elements necessary to build up the Kingdom of Christ. We ought not to doubt, but hope, wait, rejoice and believe, and the work will go on. The con-

elements necessary to build up the Kazedom of Christ. We ought not to doubt, but hope, wait, rejoice and believe, and the work will go on. The congregation rose and united in singing a hyarn.

The Rev. W. H. Milbeurs (the blind preacher) of Brooklyn, was next introduced—He said the sight of the old man elequent, standing up before the people to bear his technory to this cause, was one of the most impressive scenes ever winessed—datoo beaning on his staff and blessing his children—Jerael here in the house of his son Joseph, blessing the people. God bless the old man who has always stood up for everything good and right. We need not at this age any evidence to prove that the Sunday-School is a good institution. It is not only Sunday-School is a good institution. It is not only Sunday-School is a good institution. It is not only Sunday-School is a good institution in the house of harmless, he though them sapping our faith. He found fault with the Christian portraiture in a large and popular class of works of fiction now rend by so many in this land. Mr. Milbern then referred to the kindly spirit among Christins now abroad in the land, which he thought in a great mensure due to the introduction of childhood in our Churches. Childhood has a sanctifying influence on everybody, and the Church of God cannot remain unsoftened and unsanctified by the great numbers of youth introduced into it. There is more piety and less bigotry in the Church was speaking, and the good old hymns of Wesley are sung; could it have been done 30 years ago? The best way to learn is to teach; and the discipline of the heart and tongue, the sanctification of the whole being is the best education. We must communicate what we know; and to gain the greatest blessing from an education, we must impart it to some one else. This is plain, simple truth. The carnest study of God's word will bring blessings with it; it will strengthen and invigorate the soul. To act thus, in the spirit of childhood, is a sacred work; and the teacher is coming to he recog

audience must be in the situation of the boy who had caten as much as possible and filled his pockets, and cried because he could eat no more. They had been at a feast all day, and for two hours to-night, and he thought all must pity him in attempting to speak now. But perhaps they would listen a few minutes. "Universal Christian brotherhood" is the song that is now going abroad throughout the earth. The principles of brotherhood and activity have been exemplified in the Young Men's Associations, and in the Union prayer meetings, and in the Sunday-Schools. The Sunday-Schools. The Sunday-School farnishes a glorious field for the exemplification School furnishes a glorious field for the exemplification of these principles. There is yet much to be done; probably 4,000,000 of children in this country are not probably 4,000,000 of children in this country are not reached by the Sunday-School: a majority of the people do not go to the house of God; Atheism, infidelity and false doctrine abound here; multitudes are growing up in ignorance. How can these be reached? Under the present circumstances, he thought the system of Mission Schools was the best means to reach this vast crowd. The Sunday-School is a most important pioneer agency. It is more important for us to bring the Bible to the people of this land than to fortify our coasts. After speaking of the present prosperity of the American Sunday-School Union, he said that there was work enough for all to do. He then exborted all to love little children, and to go on in this glorious work.

the glorious work.

There will be a meeting this evening at Plymouth Church, after the session in the Pierrepont-street Church, when the Rev. Dr. Tyng and the Rev. H. W. Beecher, with others, are announced to speak. A hymn was sung, the Rev. Dr. Beecher pronounced the benediction, and the congregation separated.

diction, and the congregation separated. SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met yesterday morning in the Pierrepont street Church at So'clock. An nour was spent in devotional exercises, and at 9 o'clock the busi-ness of the day commenced, which was the discussion of various questions connected with the Sabbath

The Rev. Asa Bulland of Massachusetts, read a

The Rev. Asa Bullard of Massachusetts, read a portion of Scripture and offered a prayer, when the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mr. Sight of Philadelphia moved that the five minutes rule be adopted in discussion, with the exception of those on the question of systematic visitations, which is, perhaps, the most important question before the Convention. Motion carried.

The first question was then taken up:

1. The Subbath School of an Institution—1s the Subbath School a Gospel Institution, competent and suited to give a knowledge of the way of salvation, both as to matter and manner, to all classes of people, youthful and adult?

Mr. Ogden of Yates County spoke in reference to the great value of the Subbath-School as an educator of our children. The State, though bound to provide a Common-School education, cannot give a religious education. It is our duty to make the Sunday-School a permanent, educational institation. a permanent, educational institution.

Mr. Newcone of Brooklyn said he often heard this

spoken of as a human institution; but it is as much a espel institution, and as legitimate, as preaching on the pulpit. It is a part of the fulfillment of the ammand to "preach the Gospel to every creature." Mr. Matthews of Brooklyn spoke of the establishcent of a school a few years ago in one of the darkest laces in the State. One was started, and another, and another; but after a time they failed and stopped. After a long time, a brother went from this city and re-established four schools, and kept them up by his own energy; and now there are churches in three of

these places.

The Rev. Mr. Cook of Buffale advocated the claims of the Sunday-School as a Gospel institution. It is one of the best means to teach all the world. The youth

of the best means to teach all the world. The youth
of the country are our hope, and the means by which
the Church is to be perpetuated.

Mr. McKerzie of Binghamton said he thought it
would be a happy day for our churches when every
member who joins the church becomes enlisted for
life in the Sabbath School. All his life he has been in
the Sabbath School. It has seemed to him that the
parents in too many instances placed the responsibility
of training the children too much upon the Sabbath
School teachers. Children came into the church with
too little education.

too little education.

Mr. Palmer of Fredonia spoke of the adaptability of the Sabbath School to all classes. Like the shep-berds of the Alps, if we will take the lambs in our arms and bear them up to the higher ground, the parents will follow after.

Mr. Andrus of Poughkeepsie, Said-It has been annity demonstrated during the past six poorths.

amply demonstrated during the past six months, that the simple truths of the Gospel are perfectly suited to all classes; the ignorant as well as the most intelligent;

he little child as well as the aged person.

The Rev. Mr. Graves of Hornellsville, was much ratified to see that the Convention actually believed out the Sabbath-School was a Gospel institution.

The question next in order was taken up.

It How can it be improved?

1st. As to Superintendents; 2d. Teachers; 3d. Schulars; 4th.

Invites the Learning, 6th. Teachers meetings; 7th. Monthly

nexts, 5th. Singing; 9th. Union concerts; 16th. Mode of

ning; 11th. Flemies; 12th. County conventions; 15th. Single

providents.

Greatest and induced the control of the control of

Sunday School. With a good enperintendent he considered the work as air ay done. It is a position of immense responsibility, and our schools should take great pains to that Superintendents.

Mr. Robbars of New-York thought that improvement was needed, and if we only felt this need as we should, it would be supplied. We must go onward, and a great responsibility rests on this band of teachers.

Rev. Mr. Graves asked the question how shall we improve the Sundry School. That is the point: if we can get improved Superintendets, all may, perhaps, go well; but how can we get these improved Superintendents! We need these, with the love of God in their hearts. The great want of the Sunday School is

Christ in the heart.
Mr. Mc Mullis, Brooklyn, advocated the necessity having r ood teachers as well as good Superintendents.
Every person must go to work among the members of
the Church. One great means of improving the Sunday School, will be the systematic districting the country, so that all may be visited.

The Rev. Asa Bulland of Massachusetts said he
cared there was a great deficiency in the

feared there was a great deficiency in the point of teachers' meetings, which he considered of the very highest importance. The Teachers' meeting might be regarded as the themometer of the Sanday School. A

Mr. Wells of New-York said that the subject of Mr. Wells of New-York said that the stoped of the teachers meeting was specially interesting to him. Our hope is in presenting the word of God to the youthful heart and watering it by prayer. In the meetings he attended, they went through the lesson carefully, and then selected some few points to present to the children, and discussed the best manner of pre-senting it. The main thing, however, is to present the word of God to the heart. The morning prayer meet-ing is a great desideratum to the teacher, and he must

ing is a great desideratum to the teacher, and he must study carefully the lesson. Mr. Matthews of Albany said that the teachers and superintendents could be improved by counsel and prayer; he speke from experience. Sabbath Schools can be improved by teachers' meetings, and he in-dersed all that had been said in their favor. They, in

their school, had taken in several unconverted teachers; but they are nearly all converted now.

Mr. Marris of Philadelphia thought that a great deal depended on the teacher in the Sanday Sche The teacher must gain the affections of his class; the teacher must gain the anothers of insteasy, on the teacher and he must pray. He referred to the labors of one faithful teacher, as the effect of which is boys had been converted, and six are preaching the Gespel.

Mr. Foot of Buffalo was anxious to hear from the

Superintendent of the model school of the Empire State, at Rochester (Mr. Livingston as Vice-Presi-dent), as to how this school was made. One thing be

knew was a faithful system of records.

Mr. Bleecken of Brooklyn wished to say that Brooklyn claimed to have the model school of the

MATTHEWS of Brooklyn stated the of the labor of two teachers, one of whom kept away from teachers' meetings, &c., and simply goes through his lessons by routine; the other studies, goes to the meeting, and before the class he has the attention of all.
Mr. Sercu, Superintendent of a German school in

New-York, wished to say he was always encouraged by seeing all his teachers in their places, and all in-terested. His teachers also tell him if he does any-thing wrong. These things he thought improved the Superintendents. The Superintendent must also assist mperintendents. The Superintendent must also assist the teachers.

The Rev. Mr. Graves said they wished to know the results to the whole mode of carrying on the schools.

The Rev. Mr. Cook, of Buffale, sympathized with

his brother Foot in the matter of records, but yet we must have something to record. He referred to the matter of singing, and thought its value could not be over estimated, when the music was adapted to the Mr. How, from Genesee County, wished to urge the necessity of making all the exercises such as the chi-dren can easily comprehend, especially the prayers. Mr. McMullin called the attention of the meetin

Mr. McMullin called the attention of the meeting to the subject of County Couventions, which he thought calculated to do much good.

Mr. Ogden said the Convention ought to come to some practical point; we ought to have a committee to reduce to plain suggestions the sense of the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of Oswego, spoke of the importance of a good superintendent. Their own

The Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of Oswego, spoke of the importance of a good superintendent. Their own school had doubled in a few years mainly through the labors of their superintendent. Perhaps next to good superintendents and teachers, is the singing.

Mr. Cutten of Brooklyn referred to the matter of Picnics, which had in his opinion been overdone.

Mr. Jones of Penn Yan stated his experience was that these Picnics had done much good—at least in the country. They had produced more of eatholic feeling among them: there was also a large class that could

among them; there was also a large class that could be reached in no other way.

The Rev. Asa Balland thought they had been

The Rev. As a Ballicks though they had been useful in Massachusetts.

Mr. Th. Tox of Brocklyn reminded the Convention that time was passing, and he hoped the subject of systematic visitation might be taken up. There are 400,000 children to be taken care of, and it is an important question how we shall turn them in the right

Mr. Munge of Brooklyn spoke on the importance of

giving the children proper music to sing, such as would interest them. It was one of the best means of enlarging a school.

On motion of Mr. Charin of Rochester, the floor was given to Mr. Pardee, on the subject of systematic

visitation.

Mr. Parder said there were large numbers of chil-Mr. PARDEF said there were ange handers of charders by cot of the Sabbath School; and the question arises, what shall we do to reach them? The answer is, we must systematize the work so as to reach every child. There has been a plan devised, which comprises three points; 1st, To follow out the command. prises three points; 1st. To follow out the to "Preach the Gospel to every creature; give every member of the church which they are specially adapted. The members get together and lay out the districts for every church; they then call a neeting, to which all may Some of the churches have devoted an afterno The church then lays out her own district, giving the work to different members; getting them to volunteer. The church may do as much other visiting as they choose, only this persion must be done. He instanced one school where the increase had been from 110 to 400 in a few weeks; and 780 were added during the 400 in a few weeks; and 780 were added during the year. Another school doubled its number in a month. If we would only systematize our labor in this way, every family in the land might be visited, and the 4,000,000 children reached and perhaps brought into the Sunday schools. It is said there are 400,000 in the city of New-York who never go inside a church. These might all be reached by systematic visitation. But the work must be persevered in and never given up. He related a number of cases to show what perseverance in this work will effect. If people will take hold of this work God will assist them and fit them for the work, Mr. Pardee said he had never been treated

hold of this work God will assist them and fit them for the work. Mr. Pardee said he had never been treated otherwise than with kindness, though he had visited in all portions of the city.

Mr. Andrews of Poughkeepsie related an instance of success in pursuing visitation in a Roman Catholic family in New-York City.

The Chairman of the Business Committee said he hoped some report of this meeting would be printed, that the information may go to the country. He moved that a Committee be appointed to report on s appointed to report on is, What can be done to two subjects, one of which is, "What can be done to "connect household and other help with the system-

connect household and other help with the systematic instruction in the Sunday-Schools!" the other s. "What are the best means of organizing new schools, both on home and foreign fields, and what plans of correspondence should be adopted?" The motion was carried.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose the Committee: Mr. Woodruff, the Rev. Mr. Gallagher of Oswego, and Mr. Wells of New-York.

Mr. Gallagher of Oswego, and Mr. Weis of New-York.

Matter singing a hymn, the services were closed with
prayer by the Rev. Mr. Annable, and the benediction
by the Rev. Dr. Storrs. The house was very well
filled, a much larger number of ladies being present than on the previous day.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention assembled at 2 o'clock, and after the singing of a hymn and prayer by Mr. Taylor of Schenectady, resumed the discussions of the morn-

Mr. SHEFHARD of New-York wished to tell the Mr. Shiphand of New-York wished to tell the Convention how his heart had been warmed, and to relate something of his experience in systematic visitation. In the Madison square Church, at first a member started a school in the basement of his house, but by the system of visitation it has grown from ten members to 2.0, and they have erected a fine building. members to 120, and they have erected a fine building. They have beside a school of 300 in the church. Their Ehrary they consider one of their strong points. If a scholar comes late he is deprived of the library book for that day, and now very few ever come late. They have visitors to go about the street to pick up boys who are playing in the street and bring them into the school, if possible; they meet with many discouragements, but still they persevere.

Mr. A. L. Van Honan, Brooklyn, said that systematic visitation meant to take certain houses under our

atic visitation meant to take certain houses under our care for life; to always know what families are there and what children can be brought into the Sunday-School. He saw no objection to its becoming general all over the State and country. Every one can do the work if they will but try.

Mr. Buntis, of ———, said he wished if possible to

Mr Bunis, of _____, said he wished if possible to give a little different tone to the discussion. He thought t e practical question should be how can we reach and get into the schools the children scattered ogh the country districts ! Many of the children live long distances apart, and it is not always practi cable to reach them. There are in the country little districts where achouls should be established.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Hartford, Conn., said that the

children in the country were much like those of the city, and their hearts must be gained in the same way. To a certain extent, the same means must be used, though perhaps it does not need so much system as in

though perhaps it does not need so much system as in the city. But the system of visitation, in the right spirit, and persevered in to the end, is the right thing. The Rev. Mr. Hawsox of Rashville said that a Subbath-School in the country was really a dull thing. Circumstances in the country are very different from those in the city. There is sectarianism to contend with, and there are so few children, that they have had to go out and bring in the parents also. Thus they have increased their schools very much. And in the Sabbath-School concert they have been obliged to bring in the children because there were so few bring in the children because there were oring in the condition because there were so less parents. Thus they had made an interesting meeting, and they had also produced great benefits by teaching the children to sing. In the country the parents and children must be combined to make a good Sunday-

School.

The Sunday School hymn "I am glad I'm in this

Army," was then sung.
Mr. Langert read a letter from Boston, giving as Mr. Lawrent read a letter from Boston, giving as reason why no delegates were here, that their own foresettion was in session. A telegraphic dispatch from the Massachusetts Convention was read: "Dear Brothers, our prayer for you is recorded in Ephesians iii., chap. 17th, 18th and 12th verses. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Massa. On motion, it was ordered that a response should be materiately sent to the Massachusetts Convention. Messrs. Woodpuff, Van Burn and Chapin were apwinted to use nare the respectives.

pointed to prepare the response.

Mr. Newcone spoke of the difficulties which they had is visitation in the country, and the necessity for Sunday-Schools in the various districts. He also referred to the good effects which had followed a system

visitation. The Rev. Mr. Graves also spoke on the same sub-

The Committee appointed to prepare the response, reported they had selected the 20th and 21st verses of the xiith chap, of Hebrews, to send in response.

Mr. Parder wished to explain that this system of

Mr. Parder wished to explain that this system of visitation originated in the country at first. He thought there could be no difficulty, especially in the matter of sectarianism; they paid no regard to it here. This visitation brings a blessing on those who visit likewise; it is also working good for the church and throwing the responsibility on them; it awakes church action.

church action.

Mr. Woodruff introduced

Mr. W subject of visitation into consideration, and he wished to ask the prayers of the Convention in behalf of that

Mr. HUNTINGTON of Rochester wished to bring up the subject of Winter Schools in the country. In Ox-den last Winter the question had been left to the chil-dren, and they decided to continue the schools; and a large number of conversions had been reported in the

HAMILTON of Fredonia said that a few years since they divided their town into districts, and had every family in the village visited. If we send forth men who realize that they are workers for Christ, every family in the village visited. It we send to the men who realize that they are workers for Christ, sectarianism cannot stand in the way. In the neighborhood of Fredonia there is a place where all doctrines and systems are gathered. He went there to establish a Sabbath-School, telling them he came simply as a Christian, and every one voted to have a school; and worse ground for a school could not be found in the country. and in the country.

Mr. Jones of Penn Yan thought there was no diffi-

Mr. Joses of Penn Yan thought there was no uni-culty if there was only "a heart for the work." He related some of his own experience in visiting, and he had never failed to create an interest. In the Sabbath-School work they entirely ignore all sects. But to ac-complish this great work we must use patience and Mr. How of Leroy rose to controvert the idea that

Mr. How of Leroy rose to controver the duck that they were so intensely sectarian in the country. He said that they went to different families, and let all children go just where they pleased. A few years ago he went to Lime Rock to start a Sabbath-School, and a Baptist brother told him he could not have a school there. But he started a school, and the very hoys who had assembled to drive him away were foremost is the relevant school.
North of New-Haven, Conn., said he wanted

Mr. North of New-Haver, Conn., said he wanted to tell what they had done in Connecticut. They had visited the ministers. He thought it wrong to leave them out. They had an agent to visit the ministers and secretaries. A few Sundays ago he went to a neighboring village to see a Sunday-School, when he found but five members in the church and four in the Sabbath School. but now they have a large school. sound but he members in the church and four in the Sabbath-School; but now they have a large school. He then referred to the question of getting the foreign children into the church, and also the heathen chil-dren that are in the best churches. Mr. Van Burnen moved that the salutation sent to Massachusetts be also sent to the meeting at Toronto.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Sayler.

Mr. Matthews of Albany, said he had been very much interested; many good things had been told us. He wanted to urge the necessity of closet prayer for all teachers. And here there are many counties not represented; who is going to tell these counties about this system of visitation, and what will the Convention do to reach these places? Can some practical plan be recommended to cary out the views of this Convention? He wanted something done.

Mr. Parder moved that a Central Committee of Visitation be appointed. Carried.

The next question was taken up:

Hl. Here can it be Promoted?

What method can be adopted, or improved, for bringing into the Sabhath-Schools, list, American children; 2d, the children of foreigners, 3d, parents and a promiseous population not now attending any means of religious improvement?

Can young men and young women be retained in Sabbath-Schools, while a large proportion of the Church stand about, or withhold cooperation!

What can be done to connect household and other help with r was offered by the Rev. Dr. SAYLER.

ithhold coloperation I.
What can be done to connect household and other help with
e systematic instruction of the Sabbath School?
What are the best means of organizing new schools, both in
one and foreign fields, and what plans of correspondence should

Mr. Newman of Brooklyn wished to present a plan r the promotion of Sabbath-Schools. One thing v Mission Bible Class. He himself, educated a for the promotion of Sabbath-Schools. One thing was a Mission Bible Class. He himself, educated as a Deist, became first personally acquainted with Christanity in a Sabbath-School. He related his own experience in being brought from infidelity to Christianity. A class of young men, most of them Infidels, began to study the Bible from carious motives, and all of them were converted. He explained the mission class to mean a class that should not be simply a class to furnish teachers, but a class which should bring in others to the class and school.

Mr. Oddes of Penn Yann called attention to a resolution on the table, and referred to the fact that in this Sabbath-School effort we come simply as Christians not as members of any sect. He wanted an influence to go out from the Convention.

The following is the resolution:

Noseked, That a Committee of Three he appointed for the purpose of reducing the plans discussed here to some practical form, to give it forth as an expression of this Convention, and report to-morrow morning. Messes, Orden, Woodraf and Gallasher, were appeared as the Committee.

Mr. Rose of Orange County spoke of his experience in increasing their school by the instrumentality of the scholars. From sixty, they had increased to one hundred and forty. He related several instances of the efforts of the children.

The Convention then adjourned fill 7 o'clock, after singing a bymn. Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Hzwson.

AMERICAN BIBLE-UNION ANNIVERSARY. The Ninth Anniversary of this Association was commenced yesterday morning in the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizthe First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, with the Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., President, in the chair. After the introductory exercises of singing and prayer by the Rev. L. C. PITTENGILL of Whitesboro, and the Rev. E. S. Rethend of Port Chester, N. Y., the usual Committees on Nonagations and Arrangements were appointed by the President and approved by the Union. The Committee on Nominations shortly afterward presented their report, which was approved, and the following officers and managers were elected for the ensuing year, Viz:

officers and managers were elected for the ensuing year, vi2:

President—The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.

Fig. President—Rev George W. Loton, D. D., President of Madison University Elder Alex's Campbell, President of Bethany College, Va., Frof. E. Adkim, Marietta, O., Rev. Wim, H. Murch, D. D., Lendon, Eng.; Rev. J. G. Oncken, Hamburg, Germany James B. Colgate, eag. New York; Eli Kelly, esq., New York; Hon. Thos. Swaim, New Jersey; Elder T. Faming, President Franklin College, Tenn.; Elw'd James, esq., Albany, N. Y.; Rev. Wim, Cary Crune, Miss.; Hon. Isaac Davis, Masa.; Rev. T. G. Jones, Nerfolk, Va.; Rev. Hon. Isaac Davis, Masa.; Rev. T. G. Jones, Nerfolk, Va.; Rev. D. R. Campbell, L.L. D., President of George town Gollege, Ky.; Rev. S. W. Lynd, D. D. Ills., Rev. Frof. Wm. C. Duncan, D. D., La., Rev. Wan, Norton, Egham, Eng.; Rev. I. E. Bill, St. John, N. B.; Wilson G. Hunt, eq., N. Y.; C. W. Thomas, esq., N. Y.; Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D. Louisville, Ky.; Rev. James Challen, Philadelphia, Pra.; Rev. Jacob Creath, Missouri; Elder James Lyon, Ohio, Thomas P. Miller, esq., Mobile, Ala., Rev. A. Wheelock, D. D., N. Y.; E. S. Whitney, esq., N. Y.; Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, London, Horaca Evans, M. D., Fenn., Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D., President of Richmond Colong, Va., Rev. J. O. Mason, N. Y.

Carrespending Secretary—C. A. Buckbee.

Mason, N. Y.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm, H. Wyskoff.

Recording Secretary—C. A. Buckbee.

Treasurer—Elemen Parmly.

MANAGERS.

One Year—James W. Finn, W. H. Pendleton, C. C. Norton,
D. S. Farmelee, G. H. Phinney, S. Remington, J. W. Sarles,
saac T. Smith, Thomas Thomas.

Toes Years—Samuel Baker, M. C. Kempsey, R. Lowrey, J.

Rogas, John Bray, C. T. Goodwin, W. S. Clapp, James M.

Strave, Exta Smith.

There Years—O. A. Adams S. S. Purnle, M. D. J. W. Hol.

raw, Erra Smith.
Three Yoars-J. Q. Adams, S. S. Purple, M. D., J. W. Holan, Goo, A. Merwin, Wm. D. Murphy, Wn. S. Hall, Thomas
Stillman, J. B. Townsend, John B. Wells.
The Committee of Arrangements next presented

their report, which was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned to the Church, where

the public exercises commenced with singing and | White's custody and keeping, new remaining in last

prayer.

Dr. E. Parmily, Treasurer, in presenting his remarks relative to the financian defended as the union, which he regarded as the favorable, past year, for revision of the probabilities during the lation and publication the Script ares in Spanish, German, Stames & C., bayer together with salaries, rents, Co., bayer the state of the Script area in Spanish, Co., bayer the salaries and publication of the Script area in Spanish, German, Stames & C., bayer the salaries and the state of the Script area in Spanish, Co., bayer the salaries and th German, Statics. Ac., together with salaries, rents, Ac., have mounted to \$5,307 %, while receipts from the Treasurer's hands of \$6,30.

After a few remarks from the Messrs, Munery, Eastwood and Mandy, in approval of the report, it

as unanimously ad opted.

The PRESIDEN, then delivered his Annual Address, in which he we at into a detailed account of the or-ganization of the American Bible Union and the or-position which it had not with during its early ex-stence, as well as at a subsequent period. He con-cluded he specially all the subsequents of the con-

istence, as well as at a subsequent period. He concluded his remarks by alluding in glowing terms to the present prospects of the Union, and saying that he no set to see its objects accomplished.

The Rev. Wh. H. WYKOFF, Corresponding Secretary, then read the annual report of the Board of Maungers, setting forth what had been accomplished in the translation, revision and circulation of the Scriptures in foreign countries, as well as at Home. On this subject they say, that

It would be unwise to regard the period spent in revising, as

tures in foreign countries, this subject they say, that

"It would be unwise to regard the period spent in revising, as confined to the preparation of a future publication. So great an object in prospect ought acc to draw off attention from the large amount of good already accomplished by the Bible Union. The Bible Union is extensively engaged in the business of circulating the sacred Scriptures in different languages, in various ways, it has performed an amount of useful labor in the home and foreign field which would have been both surprising and gratifying, in an organization of so few years and so limited means, even if we had not so far advanced the revision of the English Scriptures."

Ten thousand copies of the Italian Testament have been circulated in Italy, and fifty thousand are expected soon to be issued.

The letters from Romish countries, whose governments discouraged the diffusion of the Scriptures, were most favorable, and set forth the desire of the natives, in the face of penalty, imprisonment, and even exile, to hear and read the Word of God. The Report declined to give the name of the color the even exile, to hear and read the Word of God. The Report declined to give the names of the colporteurs in Spain, as it alleged such a course would assuredly subject them to death. Their letters, however, gave an encouraging account of the circulation of the Bible in the country of Ignatius Leyola, and the Inquisition. The meeting then adjourned for dinner.

After the usual prayer and conference meeting in the basement, the Union reassembled in the Church, where the afternoon session was opened with singing, and prayer by the Rev. Ira B. Steward, and reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Wm. B. Toland of Connecticut.

sectiont.

Brief addresses were then made by James Edmonds

nnecticut.

Brief addresses were then made by James Edmonds, Corresponding Secretary of the Bible Revision Association, the Rev. Wm. H. Wykoff, the Rev. Wm. C. Cathart of Philadelphia, — Gale, the Rev. Dr. Baker, the Rev. D. Bernard of New-York, the Rev. Dr. Baker, the Rev. D. Bernard of New-York, the Rev. Wm. S. Hall of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. Bache, nearly all of whom spoke of the encouraging signs of the times so far as the progress of the cause in which they were engaged is concerned. Several announced that ministers who have either openly opposed this movement of Bible revision, or stood aloof from those who have interested themselves in the work, are fast coming round and becoming the most active colabors. Several letters of similar import, received from clergymen in various sections of the country, were read by the President and Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Baker also road a letter written by Morgan Edwards, the first pastor of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia, in 1792, to Mr. Charles Thompson, (whose portrait is suspended in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, as one of the greatest men of his day, relative to the importance of a revision of the Scriptures, on which work the latter was then engaged. It was a very highly interesting document, and the reading of it was listened to with great attention. After some further marks in reference to his duties and progress with the work, but in consequence of being indisposed and exhausted from the effects of a long journey, traveling day and night, he begged to be excused until this evening.

The Urion then adjourned to partake of some of the

The Union then adjourned to partake of some of the "good things of this life," which had been so bountifully provided by the Auditor, Sylvester Pier, esq., and the ladies connected with the church.

THE BURNING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

During yesterday thousands of men, women and children visited the ruins of the Crystal Palace, but were prevented from entering the grounds by the iron paling around the square. Eight of the turrets and a a portion of the iron framework of one of the galleries are still standing; the rest of the edifice is a heap of unsightly ruins. The whole area to the depth of three or four feet is covered with broken pillars and columns, melted glass and disordered machinery. Wandering among the rubbish and debris were many exhibitors, searching for any of their property that might be worth saving. The ruins were yesterday in charge of twenty policemen, and none were admitted within the inclosure except those passed by the Board of Man-

agers. 5 The rumor that one of the five steam-boilers exploded is false. Mr. Stanton, Superintendent of the Machinery, says that as soon as the fire broke out he caused the balls of the safety valves to be thrown off. with the intention, not only of preventing any explosion, but also of permitting steam to escape into the

caused the impression that an explosion had occurred. A large heap of coal, containing about fifty tuns continued to burn during yesterday, and all attempts to extinguish it proved unavailing.

The report in one of yesterday morning's papers that a human body had been taken from the ruins, is entirely untrue. Some 50 or 100 men have thoroughly searched the ruins and have been unable to find any person. Had any one been lost in the building, it is more than likely that he would have been missed by this time.

The following statement was made yesterday by Mr. Leonard, the Secretary and Agent of the American In stitute. He says: "I was probably the first one to give the alarm of fire. I had charge of the machinery during the World's Fair, and knew the nature of the things stored at the north entrance. The patterns of the castings for the whole Palace-very inflammable materials—were stored there, and it was supposed they belonged either to the bondholders or the Corporation, and the American Institute had no authority to remove them, or they would have been taken away before we opened the Fair. I was standing at the north entrance at 5 o'clock, when I discovered the fire through the glass. At first it was a clear, solid mass of flame, about as big as a barrel. It did not spread at the top, and had none of the appearances of amphene or turpentine. At the first glance I thought I would not cry " fire," believing we could put it out without trouble; but instantly it began to spread, and I jumped forward and gave the alarm with all my might. Several of our managers rushed forward, bu before we had entered at the north end the fire had burst out and got beyond control. We did all we could

to get the people out, and no live ? were lost. A little girl named Miss Karr wa's pushed down one of the stairways and seriously injured. She was lame, and could not get along very fast.

Mr. C. D. Fredricks had an insurance of \$2,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Co., on his pictures in the Palace.

tures, on exhibition. THE INSURANCE BY THE CITY. Controller Flagg, immediately after the Crystal Pal-ace fell into the hands of the city—the case being an extraordinary one-had the concern insured. He re-

newed the insurance that had been effected on it by

the Association-\$50,000-in the following ten compa-

Mr. Gurney had an insurance of \$1,500 on his pic

nies, \$5,000 in each: Pacific Hamilton,
Excelsior, Fulton,
Brooklyn, Park,
Reitef, Exchange,
St. Nicholas,
This insurance is to cover the contents on storage, as well as the building. The money will be deposited by the Controller, until the affairs of the Palace are set-

tled. The following is an extract from one of the policies, showing what the insurance is for:

"On the iron and glass buildings known as the Crystal Palace, situated on Reservoir square, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, and on the east side of the Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, together with the furniture and fixtures now in said building, lately owned by the 'Association for the Exhibation of Industry of 'all Nations,' and since vested in John H. White as Receiver, and also such other property lately vested in said White's hands as Receiver, belonging to exhibitors, and lately in said

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In your report of the losses at the Crinal Palnee my loss is placed at \$10,000. This clear if means, dicted is calculated to do uninjury. From the whole they diamonds, watches, watch movement—at the whole they diamonds, watches, watch movement—at the whole they may less will not exerced, say \$1,000 and care, chain, it is to be a not care of my clear. Of this \$1,000 f have always recovered in a solid mass of cold a considerable portion and hope from the massive quality of the goods manufactured by hope from the massive quality of the goods manufactured by

pecovered in a solid mass of gold a considerable portion and hope run the massive analysis of the goods mainfactured by the process of the process of the gold mainfactured by the first placing the fold amount of loss by the first in manuals, which and is well of 1,000 you have a correct estimate.

Respectively, DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, Bespectively, Potentials, Representing D. C. Pescock London, Win. Lindeman & Sons, No. 636 Broadway, lost at the burning of the Crystal Palace two planes, valued at \$1,500.

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE.

The 71st Regiment arrived at Quarantine by the I o'clock boat and immediately set out for the encamp-ment. They were greeted on the line of march by an ment. They were greeced on the like of march by an eager throng, who, at different points applanded the fine marching and general good appearance of the regiment. The troops were received at Comp Washington with a sainte from Capt. McMahon's Attilley which fairly made the whole country around ring.

The 6th Regiment was then inspected by the State officers, and found to be in good condi ico as improvement upon that of last year. The number of muckets out was the same as were carried on the day when the 6th went down to Quarantine. The inspection was worthy of great praise.

Capt. McMahon's company of Artillery, which unfor-

tunately was not in line on Tuesday, when the regiment tunately was not in the on Theselay, when the regiment to which it belongs (the 4th) was inspected, made a good and very creditable appearance. This company was selected, as our renders probably know, to do duty was the Infantry while at Quarantine; so two regiment were, in fact, represented at the encampment last

At 24 o'clock the 6th started from the encampment after the usual military formalities had been good through with, and on the line of march attracted gress through with, and on the has of march attracted great attention and called out applianse. On arriving at New-York they were met by the 5th Regiment, who escorted them up Broadway and to their quarters. Additions are not being made very rapidly to the

ick within Quarantine, though occasionally some are added. The number of patients is somewhere in the neighborhood of a dozen, and most of them are convalescing.

CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-A cheap opera night takes place this evening, when the whole of "William Teil" will be performed, with Madame Maretack, Stefani, Gassier, &c., in the principal parts, and the ballet by the Ronzani Troupe.

TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.-The Rev. T. J. Rowen will deliver a course of three lectures, Mostrated with maps, on Central Africa, under the ampices of the Mercantile Library Association, at the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor place, on Thursday even-ing, Oct. 7: Tnesday evening, Oct. 12, and Thursday evening, Oct. 14. The. Rev. Mr. Bowen, the author of "Adventures and Labors in the interior of Africa" (and formerly a Captain of the Texas Rangers), is favorably known to the public by his long services is behalf of the Missions. Engaged for a number of years in traveling among the tribes bordering on the coast, along the River Niger, and in the far interior of Africa, north of the country visited by Dr. Livingstone, he has been enabled to collect valuable information in regard to the people and resources of this vast country, and an opportunity is now afforded the public to be come more acquainted with Central Africa.

THE CREATION OF MAN .- Dr. Boynton gives the last and crowning lecture of his course to-morrow evening at the Cooper Institute, and treats of the creation of man and the present order of animals, and of the harmony of Geology and the Bibls-a subject of unusual interest.

TEMPERANCE AT THE FIVE POINTS .- A temperance gathering will take place at the Five Points House of Industry this evening. Col. Snow, Mr. Beal, Capt. De Camp and others are expected to be present and take part in the meeting. The children during the evening will recite and sing several temperance pieces. The chair will be taken at 74 o'clock.

We call attention to the Rev. Mr. Bowen's lecture on Central Africa at Clinton Hall this evening.

THE PALACE FIRE .- The story in The Heraldel Wednesday morning, that the body of a man had been found in the ruins of the Crystal Palace, is wholly without foundation so far as can be ascertained No lives are known or believed to have been lost,

THE HEALTH COMMISSIONERS, at their meeting on Tuesday, denied the application of several vessels to come up, considering the weather as yet too warm to run any risk. An application to have the steamers Montgomery and Huntsville come to the wharves was denied. The Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana, was allowed a stream permit. The George Albert was the only vessel allowed to come up.

Excise Commissioners .- Messrs. Haskett and Holmes held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Holmes stated that the defendant in one of the liquor suits had put in an answer to the complaint, but as the case had not come up for trial yet, he would ask an adjournment for one week. Mr. Haskett assesned, and the board adjourned to next Tuesday.

THE QUARANTINE.-The action of the Governor Licutenant-Governor and Controller on the proposal the Quarantine Commissioners to remove Quaranties, allows plans and specifications to be ordered. The

permission is as follows:

We hereby so far assent to the plan of locating the Quarantia upon one of the should so banks in the Lower Bay of New-York proposed by the Commissioners of Quarantine, as to enable the to obtain the surveys, plans and specifications necessary to termine as far as pusable the cost, stability and safety of any works to be erected for that purpose, and the effect of the erection upon the channel and anchorage of the Lower Bayprovided that the said surveys, plans and specifications be under the companies of the lawer Bayprovided that the said surveys, plans and specifications be under the companies of the lawer Bayprovided that the said surveys, plans and specifications be under the companies of the Lower Bayprovided that the said surveys, plans and specifications be under the companies of the law for Quarantic Companies permission is as follows:

It will be seen on reference to the law for Quart tine removal, and the last report of the Commissioners, that this is as far as the Governor and his associated can proceed in this matter till the plans, &c., are ob-

Felix Foresti, an Italian exile, well-known to our citizens as the patriotic co-sufferer with Sylvio Pellion in the dangeons of Austria, and who received here the President an appointment acceptable to all parties, that of Consti to Genoa, died recently at that port Mr. Foresti was advanced in life, but gave by the hearty appearance the promise of many years more of existence and enjoyment. He was ten years imprisoned for his political opinions, for his devotion to his county and her liberty. It is such men that history should do justice to-martyrs to principle, men who struggle for great ideas which they the anselves do not live to enjoy, but which are glorious and indestructie

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE SEVENTY-PIRST REGINEST.-The 71st Regiment, previous to starting for Staten Island for the purpose of relieving the 8th Regiment, were presented with a flag at the City Hall, where his Honor the Mayor made the presentation,

where his Honor the Mayor made the presentation, prefacing it with the following speech:

Col. Voshukoh: I have been requested by an association of young men belonging to the Tenth Ward, to present to the 71st Regiment of New-York State Militia, under your command, this beautiful flax, as a tribute of respect for your corps and admiration of its excellent discipline and soldierly bearing. I am empirical that you, Sir, and the officers and soldiers of your command, will receive with feelings of pride this your command, will receive with feelings of pride this elegant token of friendship, and that the gift will not be prized for its own intrinsic worth, but gaarded in the same spirit of patriotism which prompted its be tled. The following is an extract from one of the